

stock was detrimental to their welfare. She thought about three hens with their increase, and each one an egg, and each egg and spring sell off all but that number.

#### TIMBER CULTURE

Was again taken up, and discussed at some length by Mr. Walker, of Gove, who said that it was very important to have the soil in good condition. Plow deep, very deep, and see that the soil is well pulverized. Don't plant too many varieties. Catclaws and peach trees won't do. Jack rabbits eat them. The Russian mulberry is decidedly the best tree to plant, according to his experience, and the fruit produced by the same is of great value to every family. The walnut and box-elder were also good. These trees having tap roots, make them preferable above others for the timber claim, and the finest claim one can have is the timber claim. It is the foundation of our country. Deprive us of this, and you deprive us of the elements which constitute the prime factor in fostering civilization.

Prof. Lantz had faith in the hard maple, but thought it of too slow growth for this section of the state.

Mr. Gibbs stated that walnut trees were growing in a natural state in a part of Trego county.

Miss Stickney referred to the timber claim grove of Mr. George Kessler as a monument of what could be done for western Kansas.

#### WEEKS AND FENCING

By Mrs. W. H. Fuson, was a paper replete with valuable thoughts and received praise worthy commendation.

#### CASTLE RAISING

By Prof. Shelton, was the next theme, but before proceeding with the subject he spoke of the different varieties of corn, and believed the smaller sorts best to grow. A good college farm, they grew the King Phillip variety. It is far advanced and out of danger from any hot winds that might arise in the latter part of our summer. Maturing early, enables the corn to be gathered and put away long before cold weather. He wished very much that it could be tried in the West. He advised the growing of winter oats as most profitable, and they should be sown as early in the spring as the frost will permit. The red winter oat is the best variety known for all practical use. The winter oats of which he speaks has no connection whatever with the Bohemian Oats, which have gotten up expressly to swindle the unwary out of many hard-earned dollars. Steer clear of all high-priced, marvelous (?) schemes, and sign nothing you have any doubts about. Mr. Shelton stated that the cattle raising he had in his mind is the system whereby we can use in a systematic way the various products of the farm, and, too, in a careful, judicious manner. As to what breed is best to keep, depends upon the circumstances. Everybody must be his own judge in this matter. In Scotland and other countries different breeds are found which are peculiarly adapted to the climate in which they abide. In this climate is found a cattle suited for ranging. Where suitable food can be had, have better grades of cattle. Those who desire to have cattle that will endure severe hardships should select the Devons or some other breed of like nature. Infuse new blood in your cattle whenever practicable. In town the Jersey breed might be used to advantage, owing to their superior butter qualities and richness of milk. As to treatment, to have best results in raising stock, the animal should be pushed right along, and never stunted. If the calf becomes stunted or checked, it never amounts to anything of value. In a few weeks after the calf is dropped, teach it to eat feed; that made of bran is best. Avoid corn meal. Don't give a surplus of feed in feeding, nor leave a great quantity of feed all the time. When an animal has too much feed, it will mope over it, and refuse to partake of it. To feed well, requires the exercise of careful judgment. Calves in four or five weeks after birth can be fed hay; still, the change of feed should be gradual. The steer has no stomach, or, perhaps, the calf has but one; therefore, be careful in feeding, so that the calf will not become paunchy. The advice of all stock men or breeders is to have calves dropped in the fall. With warm shelter, they thrive better than those dropped in the early spring, and are better prepared to go on the grass. Breeders of pure-bred stock prefer fall calving to that of spring every time. Let's have good shelter for stock. The common shed that opens on one side is worse than no shed. Get a tight barn. Have places there so that you can tie up all the animals, and let out as little as possible. You can tie up wild cattle as well as any other. He gave a practical illustration of his own experience on the college farm. It is through kind treatment you conquer the unruly animal, and once accustomed to the shelter, they prefer it to being left out in the cold. A board or plank shed, 14x10 feet, average height, can be built at a cost not to exceed \$150, and will last ten years, costing less than \$1.00 per head to each animal kept therein. In the summer time this same shed could be used for an implement house, thus making cost of shed at expiration of time it is supposed to last, merely nominal. In all departments of the farm success depends upon the man or woman having same in charge more than to any other cause. He carried the idea that in the winter time cattle should have warm water, temperature of 100°, and by practical test found that such treatment amply paid for all trouble incurred. Warm water causes a larger flow of milk by an average of 9 per cent. Upon a cold day, when cattle were let out to quench their thirst, instead of humping themselves and looking each other, shivering and dreading to drink the cold water, they eagerly plunge their mouths into the steaming water, and drink to satiety, stretch themselves in an appreciative way, and return to their comfortable quarters, fully satisfied.

#### COMMITTEE OF RESOLUTIONS

W. S. Tilton moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, with the request that the chairman leave him off the committee. Motion prevailed.

The chairman appointed as such committee Dr. F. H. Conner, J. M. Welch and I. L. McGarvie; they to report at close of evening meeting.

#### PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Mr. Tilton moved that this Institute proceed to effect a permanent organization, by the election of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Motion prevailed. The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Welch; vice-president, I. L. McGarvie; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Fuson.

Mr. Rich stated that Gove county, being a township of Trego county, be moved that she be represented by a vice-president. Carried. Mr. W. W. Walker, of Mahan, Gove county, was elected.

Mr. Tilton made a similar statement in regard to St. John and Wallace counties, and moved that they be entitled to be vice-presidents each. Carried. Mr. E. L. Wigdon, of Oakley, St. John county, and Mr. S. L. Wilson, of Wallace, Wallace county, were elected.

A motion prevailed that the president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer constitute the executive committee.

#### EXERCISES

The assembly was duly called to order by the chairman, after which, by request, Mr. Tilton stated that same were present perhaps who expected a literary entertainment to-night. He was glad to state that those having charge of the literary very courteously gave way for the Farmers' Institute, and believed all would be greatly benefited and appreciate the kindness bestowed in favor of the Institute.

#### RELATION OF BIRDS TO AGRICULTURE

By Prof. Lantz, of the State Agricultural College, was a paper touching upon a subject rather new to this section of the state in many respects, yet was an able article.

The chairman asked about the introduction of the English sparrow into this country.

Prof. Lantz—Don't do it; positively, don't. They introduce themselves soon enough—too soon for our good and the good of all other birds. They are a disgusting nuisance, and will drive out all other birds. Had rather have the locusts than the sparrows. They are working westward. Kill them as they come.

One gentleman asked if the English sparrow was lousy. Yes; decidedly so, Prof. Lantz answered.

#### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

By Ben C. Rich, was, indeed, an elucidative paper.

Prof. Shelton followed Mr. Rich, and gave the assembly an address concerning the State Agricultural College and its workings. He stated that the Agricultural College was the creation of the nation by an act of congress, and that every state received a grant of 30,000 acres of land to each senator and representative. Kansas, having two senators and only one representative at that time, entitled her to 90,000 acres. By legislative enactment, a committee of three was appointed to select and locate these lands. After many weeks of toil, the full quota of lands was located, every 160 acres of it being thoroughly suited to the making of a choice farm for some one. Quite a while after the committee had finished their work, the Kansas Pacific railway company made a change in the survey and location of their railroad. This movement took from the college lands 7,882 acres, which have not, as yet, been made good to the state. Our state agent at Washington, D. C., is endeavoring to get other lands granted to the state in lieu of the 7,882 acres deficit, with a fair prospect of success. The amount derived from the sale of the college land, the last 160 acres of which was sold last year, is \$500,000, and the amount is inalienable; that is, only the interest thereon can be used for anything, and that only for certain designated purposes, proscribed in the original bill. The state must invest in necessary buildings. The money is invested in school and other secure bonds. This is the wealthiest school in the state, pays its own way and has money in the treasury. To enter the Agricultural College, the student must be not less than 14 years of age, and be able to pass examination in the elementary branches. Tuition free, except in printing and telegraphy, and that is free to women. To the men or boys, a fee of \$3 is charged. When President Anderson took hold of the college, a radical course was begun and carried until it completely reorganized the classic course, and since the fall of 1873 the college has been more and more an industrial school. Four years are required to complete the course of studies. The branches taught are of direct interest to the farmer. Every student, male or female, must work one hour each day as part of their studies. The student selects his or her own particular trade in which they desire to become proficient. The college has many special features of value to all. They do not guarantee every one attending the State Agricultural College to be a farmer, or a legislator, congressman or senator, nor will they insure those who marry a lady graduate of the college that she will be an angel, a perfect cook, or proof against cause for a divorce suit.

Mrs. Kedzie—Of course, it is understood that when a girl comes to the school she chooses her study and industry for each term. If the girl wishes to, she can learn cutting, fitting, etc. During the first term sewing is taught. During the second year the student is required to work in the kitchen one hour each day only. Girls are obliged to cook. There is plenty to do with and to cook. Have regular dinner, etc., each day and so much for each to perform. On Friday a lunch is nicely served, and each member of the school partakes thereof. Articles especially adapted to home cooking are at the disposal of the student. Third year hygiene is taken up.

The chairman was called upon for a speech, but declined, on the ground of not being a speaker, and after a few remarks, presented this report of committee on resolutions:

Whereas, The people of Trego and other western counties have enjoyed the benefits of the first Farmers' Institute, and have profited by the interchange of ideas, and the instructive and entertaining papers read; therefore, it is

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the people of Trego and adjoining counties are hereby tendered to Prof. R. M. Shelton, Prof. David E. Lantz and Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie for their earnest efforts to make the institute a success, and for the entertaining and instructive lectures they delivered.

#### RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions stood approved as reported by the committee. Prof. Shelton returned a vote of thanks on behalf of the college, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the decided success of the institute.

Mr. Tilton—Mr. Chairman: I am as happy as anybody here to-night. I have a right to be. Everybody who has taken a part in making this institute the grand success which it has been has the right to be happy. Its importance to this region is undetermined by only those who permit their private interests to submerge, in their minds, the great public interests of this immediate region.

Mr. Rich moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the manager of the Free-Keeney open house for giving the free use of said building in which to conduct said institute. Also, thanks to the literary society for courtesy in giving same for the institute this evening. Carried. J. Word Carson moved that a vote of thanks be given Mr. H. Ewald for the admirable and efficient manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this, the first Farmers' Institute ever held in western Kansas. Freyried.

W. S. Tilton, of the Wa-Keeney WORLD, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the secretary, Mr. Horace J. Newberry, for the excellent and efficient manner in which he has reported the proceedings of this institute. Carried.

The chairman made a few remarks upon the large attendance, good order, and interest manifested in the work, after which the institute stood adjourned, subject to the call of the president of the permanent organization.

#### HOMAGE TO NEWBERRY, Sec'y.

Wa-Keeney, Kan., March 26, '86.

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all itchy Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jones & Ferris.

## SEEDS! SEEDS!

Field, Garden and Orchard.

KELLY & WALKER have in stock:

FIELD SEEDS,

400 bushels German and Small Millet.

150 bushels Orange and Amber Cane.

100 bushels Winter oats.

TREE SEEDS.

Box Elder, Honey Locust, Native Ash, Osage Orange.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A full and complete stock of fresh garden seeds in bulk. Examine our stock before making purchases.

W. A. Wooley is running the Photograph Gallery over Kitchfield's furniture store. Give him a call.

555

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

FREE co-partnership heretofore existing between

under the firm name of

william williamson, at the old office,

conducted by William Williamson, at the old office,

JOHN T. RODGERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

Trego County.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of

March, A. D. 1886, the undersigned, by the

Probate Court of Trego County, State of Kansas, duly

appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate

of John B. Farnsworth, late of said county, deceased,

in and to said estate will take the

notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Attest:

F. H. CONNER, Probate Judge.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

State of Kansas, ss.

Trego County.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of

March, A. D. 1886, the undersigned, by the

Probate Court of Trego County, State of Kansas, duly

appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate

of John B. Farnsworth, late of said county, deceased,

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of John B. Farnsworth, late of said county, deceased,

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas,

February 22, 1886.

No. 6281. Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and that

said proof will be made before the Register and Re-

ceiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kan.,

on April 1, 1886, viz: Homestead application

No. 2113 of Stephen H. Lamm, for the sec 1/4, sec 30

town 13 n, range 24 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his con-

tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land,

viz: John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis,

Kansas, S. S. Harvey, Ben C. Rich, of Osage, Kan.

R. J. F. HANNA, Register.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas,

February 22, 1886.

No. 6282. Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and that

said proof will be made before the Register and Re-

ceiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kan.,

on April 1, 1886, viz: Homestead application

No. 2114 of Stephen H. Lamm, for the sec 1/4, sec 30

town 13 n, range 24 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his con-

tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land,

viz: John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis,

Kansas, S. S. Harvey, Ben C. Rich, of Osage, Kan.

R. J. F. HANNA, Register.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas,

February 22, 1886.

No. 6283. Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and that

said proof will be made before the Register and Re-

ceiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kan.,

on April 1, 1886, viz: Homestead application

No. 2115 of Stephen H. Lamm, for the sec 1/4, sec 30

town 13 n, range 24 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his con-

tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land,

viz: John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis,

Kansas, S. S. Harvey, Ben C. Rich, of Osage, Kan.

R. J. F. HANNA, Register.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas,

February 22, 1886.

No. 6284. Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and that

said proof will be made before the Register and Re-

ceiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kan.,

on April 1, 1886, viz: Homestead application

No. 2116 of Stephen H. Lamm, for the sec 1/4, sec 30

town 13 n, range 24 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his con-

tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land,

viz: John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis,

Kansas, S. S. Harvey, Ben C. Rich, of Osage, Kan.

R. J. F. HANNA, Register.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas,

February 22, 1886.

No. 6285. Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and that

said proof will be made before the Register and Re-

ceiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kan.,

on April 1, 1886, viz: Homestead application

No. 2117 of Stephen H. Lamm, for the sec 1/4, sec 30

town 13 n, range 24 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his con-

tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land,

viz: John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis, John H. Hargis,

Kansas, S. S. Harvey, Ben C. Rich, of Osage, Kan.

R. J. F. HANNA, Register.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas,

February 22, 1886.

No. 6286. Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim, and that

said proof will be made before the Register and Re-

ceiver of the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kan.,

on April 1, 1886, viz: Homestead application

No. 2118 of Stephen H. Lamm, for the sec 1/4, sec 30

town 13 n, range 24 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his con-

tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land,

CHAS. N. BENEDICT,

DEALER IN—

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

CIGARS,